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less that some of them "have got to be taught about electric ranges, bathrooms, toilets, and how to take care of homes."

The community also could aid the migrant through its courts. It is not always easy for a migrant to get anywhere with a justified complaint against an employer. "Sometimes there is a failure by the courts to punish violators and force rapid compliance with codes," said Beckwith. "When the case finally comes up, the migrant has gone home and the case is dismissed." Out of simple humanity, the biggest thing the community can do is to let the migrant know that it is aware of his existence.

Frequently, the migrant worker has little education and little hope. Even if he is not resigned to exploitation, there isn't much he can do on his own behalf. Monserrat said it this way at a congressional hearing: "The very fact that these people must move about to work puts them at a disadvantage. They have no political strength. They can't vote—they can't wait around for a case to come up on a court calendar."

All migrant workers can do is travel along a route of ripening crops. For most of them it is a weary journey, and there are few rewards along the way.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 47) to print additional copies of report entitled "Freedom of Communications."

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 739) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, with respect to the method of computing interest earnings of special Treasury issues held by the civil service retirement and disability fund.

The message further announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1186) to facilitate the protection of consumers of articles of merchandise composed in whole or in part of gold or silver from fraudulent misrepresentation concerning the quality thereof, and for other purposes, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also further announced that the House had disagreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (H.R. 258) to amend the District of Columbia Sales Tax Act to increase the rate of tax imposed on certain gross receipts, to amend the District of Columbia Motor Vehicle Parking Facility Act of 1942 to transfer certain parking fees and other moneys to the highway fund, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 258) to amend the District of Columbia Sales Tax Act to increase the rate of tax imposed on certain gross receipts, to amend the District of Columbia Motor Vehicle Parking Facility Act of 1942 to transfer certain parking fees and other moneys to the highway fund, and for other purposes; asked a

further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McFARLANE, Mr. BURKE of Kentucky, and Mr. BACWELL were appointed managers on the part of the House at the further conference.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3587) to amend section 612 of title 38, United States Code, to provide outpatient medical and dental treatment for veterans of the Indian wars on the same basis as such treatment is furnished to veterans of the Spanish-American War.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4797) for the relief of certain aliens.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7377) to increase the limitation on the number of positions which may be placed in the top grades of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and on the number of research and development positions of scientists and engineers for which special rates of pay are authorized, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MURRAY, Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. HENDERSON, Mr. CORBETT, Mr. GROSS, and Mr. JOHANSEN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 542) relating to the admission of certain adopted children.

The message returned to the Senate, in compliance with its request, the bill (H.R. 8558) to amend section 303(a) of title 23, United States Code, relating to the organization of the Bureau of Public Roads, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The message further announced that the Speaker pro tempore had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 1440. An act to amend the act approved July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 536), relating to the establishment of a register in the Department of Commerce of certain motor vehicle operators' licenses;

S. 2102. An act to redesignate the Jefferson division of the eastern district of Texas as the Marshall division;

S. 2295. An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park," approved April 30, 1900;

H.R. 2181. An act for the relief of Kim Dom Yong;

H.R. 4357. An act to increase monthly disability and death compensation payable pursuant to the War Hazards Compensation Act;

H.R. 4861. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey certain lands in the State of Iowa;

H.R. 7687. An act to amend chapter 47 (Uniform Code of Military Justice) of title

10, United States Code, to provide a special statutory authority for prosecution of such check offenses;

H.R. 7684. An act to modify the project for the Duluth-Superior Harbor, Minn., and Wis., to provide for the abandonment of the 51st Avenue West Channel, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7691. An act to amend the Flood Control Act of 1968 to extend the time within which land in certain reservoir projects in Texas may be reconveyed to the former owners thereof;

H.J. Res. 448. Joint resolution relating to deportation of certain aliens; and

H.J. Res. 450. Joint resolution to provide for the preservation and protection of certain lands in Grimes, George and Charles Counties, Mo., and for other purposes.

CONDITIONS IN THE CONGO

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Minnesota (Mr. HUMPHRIES) and the distinguished Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAWFORD) have over the past 3 days taken the floor to challenge certain of the statements I made and certain of the evaluations I presented in my several speeches on the Congo crisis.

Among other things, they challenged my statement that there was already a dangerous pro-Communist influence in the Leopoldville government and that U.N. policy in the Congo, if it succeeds in destroying President Tshombe, might lead to a complete Communist takeover in that country.

I rise now to accept their challenge and to deal with their purported rectifications.

My colleague, the distinguished Senator from Idaho, said:

It has come to my attention that a translation of an article on the Congo appearing in the Moscow New Times of September 8 was inserted in the Record on September 13 as a guide to an explanation of the current developments in the Congo. I am somewhat astonished that we would seek guidance from a second-line Soviet publication which, I am told, is largely designed to pervey propaganda to foreign audiences. In this connection, let me say that this particular article in the Moscow New Times is a reasonably typical example of the deliberately misleading tripe which is spewed out from the Communist bloc on a daily basis. It is literally crammed with distortions and inaccuracies.

In making these remarks, my colleague implied that I had based the whole of my case, or the major part of my case, on an article in the Soviet New Times. This is inaccurate.

I made my first statement on the Congo crisis on Friday, September 8, several days before the Moscow New Times article had come to my attention. In this opening statement I made the charge that the U.N.-fostered coalition in Leopoldville was dangerously weighted on the Communist side and that U.N. policy was driving the Congo in the direction of Communist domination. I supported this charge with certain basic statements of fact that have yet to be challenged. I supported them by inserting into the Record articles by Stewart Alsop and Marguerite Higgins and other distinguished American correspondents.